

SPIES' ROMANCE.

A Handsome Chicago Heiress Falls in Love with the Condemned Anarchist.

Romance and Sympathy Combine to Turn the Head of the Giddy Girl.

(Chicago Telegram.)

One of the most regular attendants at the trial of the anarchists during the closing days, was a tall, fair, and handsome girl, who dressed in fashionable garments and whose appearance generally was suggestive of refinement. She was apparently



MISS VAN ZANDT.

about 19 years of age, and on nearly every occasion she was accompanied by an elderly lady. She evinced the deepest interest in the proceedings, and it finally became evident that she was more than usually interested in one of the prisoners. As the days passed by it was ascertained that her admiration extended to August Spies. At the conclusion of the trial she visited the County Jail to proffer her sympathy to the prisoners, and on this occasion she introduced herself to Spies, and from that day became completely infatuated with him. The feeling which she entertained for the anarchist leader was evidently reciprocated, and her visits to the jail to see her lover became so frequent that she finally came to be known to the jail officials as "Spies' girl." She would stand at the iron grating of the "cage" and talk to her lover until the jail hour for locking up the prisoners arrived. Her identity finally became known, and she proved to be Miss Nina Van Zandt, only daughter of J. Van Zandt, a chemist employed in Kirk's soap factory at No. 352 North Water street. She would bring all sorts of dainty edibles for his use, and also articles of feminine manufacture for the adornment of his cell. It was evidently a case of "madness," and a severe case at that. But Miss Van Zandt seemed to glory in it, and was apparently proud of her powers of conquest. But nobody appeared to be prepared for the news, which was made public through the local press a few days ago, that August Spies and Miss Van Zandt were to be married in a short time.

The future Mrs. Spies was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1867. Her father is said to belong to one of the Knickerbocker families who moved from New York State to Central Pennsylvania about fifty years ago. Her mother comes from a Scotch-English family named Clarke, that has lived in Pittsburgh for many years. Miss Van Zandt attended the Friends' Central High School in Philadelphia until her parents moved to Chicago, in 1882. Here she attended the Misses Grant's Seminary for young ladies, as a boarding scholar, and remained there one year. In the fall of 1883 she entered Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., staying there two years and taking Latin and mathematical courses. She is a member of St. James' Episcopal Church, together with her father and mother, and is well known in church society. She has attracted the attention of many young men, some of whom were members of the congregation. A young Canadian, who is employed in a La Salle street insurance office, was understood to have been regarded with more than passing favor until the trial of the anarchists began. Mr. and Mrs. Van Zandt and the prospective bride have been regarded as rather extreme in their views toward alleged suffering humanity, and like Captain and Mrs. W. P. Black, perhaps, look upon the anarchists as having been more sinned against than sinning. When the news of the coming marriage was quietly circulated in North Side society circles, to which Miss Van Zandt belonged, and became known at the St. James' Club, to which many young men of the church belong, the utmost consternation and surprise was manifested. The fact is indisputable, however, that within a very few days Miss Nina Van Zandt will be Mrs. August Spies.

Miss Van Zandt has also been one of those who united with the Central Labor Union and contributed money to have Spies' speech to the jury during the trial printed. Miss Van Zandt's home is at the corner of Cass and Huron streets, almost the center of the aristocratic portion of the North Side. Directly opposite is the ultra-swell Episcopal Church of St. James. Within two blocks of her home are the stately palaces of S. M. Nickerson, Henry Field, E. D. Watkins, Cyrus McCormick, Henry Willing, John T. Lester, R. K. Cable, A. A. Carpenter, and perhaps twenty others which are the homes of millionaires.

A reporter called at No. 338 Huron street for the purpose of getting a look at Miss Van Zandt. The young lady was not visible, but her father, Mr. J. K. Van Zandt, obligingly gave all the information in his power concerning the proposed marriage, stipulating that his remarks should be treated seriously, and without prejudice or unfavorable comment. Mr. Van Zandt is a fine-appearing man of about 45 years. His ancestors came from Amsterdam, Holland, and he claims relationship with aristocratic Knickerbocker families of New York. He is a chemist by profession, and has charge of the chemical department in Kirk's soap factory. His daughter, judging from a photograph shown the reporter, is a handsome girl 20 years old, with an intellectual countenance. Her father said that her acquaintance with Spies was brought about by the loss, four years ago, of a pet dog. Miss Nina at that time lavished her spare affection on the small animal, and when he disappeared she made extraordinary efforts to recover him. She advertised in all the

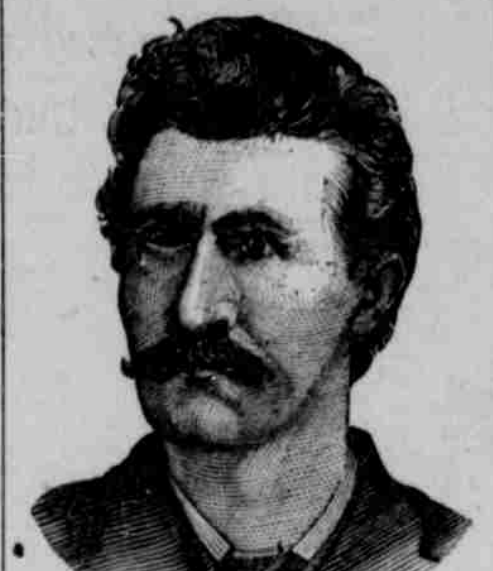
daily papers, including the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, offering a liberal reward for the restoration of the poodle to its fair mistress' arms, and it was while on a visit to the *Arbeiter Zeitung* office to see if the lost puppy had been heard from that she first saw August Spies. It was a case, on her side at least, of love at first sight.

SPIES.

The Condemned Anarchist Talks About His Love Affair.

"One day, during the trial, while George C. Ingham was making his argument," said Spies, in an interview, "Miss Van Zandt came to the court-room. She had read in the newspapers about us condemned men, had seen our pictures, and had formed the impression that we were a lot of wild beasts. Her visit to the court-room disappointed her. After the verdict was given she came in contact with certain people who had interested themselves in our persecutions, and concluded that the whole trial was nothing but a vast conspiracy against us. She wrote to the newspapers to explain certain matters that would throw light on the trial, but the editors refused her articles, being unwilling to say anything in our favor. This strengthened the young lady in the belief that we were going to be murdered.

"Subsequently Miss Van Zandt came here and introduced herself to me. When she found I was neither an ignoramus, monster nor beast she came regularly and took an interest in my companions and myself. At last," said Spies, blushing and hesitating—"Oh, well, you know what to say." Then he added, slowly: "Yes, a mutual agreement was arrived at. Put it in your own words. Miss Van Zandt," the anarchist continued after having regained his usual calm demeanor, "is an only child, and her parents are rational, reasonable people. Capt. Black is now making the arrangements for our marriage. The lady is not the one who attended the trial and sat next to Mrs. Capt. Black, as some people seem to have thought," he remarked in conclusion.



AUGUST SPIES.

Spies is 31 years of age and was born in Castel-Landek, Hesse. He believes that the sentence against him will never be carried out and that he will soon be given his freedom.

PROSTRATED WITH GRIEF.

Miss Van Zandt's Grandfather Crushed—The Girl to Be Disinherited.
(Pittsburgh special.)

In an interview with Mrs. Arthur, the aunt of Nina Van Zandt, at her residence in Oakland, the following information was gleaned concerning the young lady and the attitude of friends in regard to her conduct. The shock to Mrs. Arthur and her distinguished father and mother can readily be imagined, especially as Miss Van Zandt's mother, who is the only sister of Mrs. Arthur, had been visiting her parents and sister just two weeks previous, and with the exception of jokingly remarking that Nina expected to marry some nice young man in the spring, had made nothing known, and had not given the slightest hint in the true direction. On reading the news, so great was the prostration of Mrs. Arthur's father, Mr. William B. Clark, that Mrs. Arthur was obliged to write to the Van Zandts the message he wished to send. The letter was mailed by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, imploring them to prevent the wedding. This was closely followed by another, and the Van Zandt family were informed that henceforth they were not to be considered in the light of relations. Every connection, socially and financially, was dissolved forever, and Miss Nina utterly disinherited. "She will receive no more than our dog lying there on the rug. Every dollar will be bequeathed to charitable purposes," said Mrs. Arthur, as she wiped the bitter tears from her eyes.

Mrs. Arthur is a very wealthy society queen here, and holds Miss Van Zandt's future wealth. This morning a letter was received from Mrs. Van Zandt, from Chicago, written before the receipt of those sent from Pittsburgh, in which she informs her relatives of Nina's approaching marriage to Spies, the anarchist, and invites them to be present at the ceremony, which is to be performed on Thursday in the jail at Chicago, adding, also, that she and Mr. Van Zandt could find no fault in the man and had given their full consent to the nuptials, and that she hoped the friends here would not worry themselves.

"This letter," continued Mrs. Arthur, "which shows Nina's parents to be as highly blameworthy as Nina herself, has made father and all of us more firm in the determination to disown the family forever."

Mr. Wm. B. Clark, the grandfather of Nina, is well known in Pittsburgh. Both he and his wife look back upon a long line of ancestors which shows not a single blot on its proud integrity. They and their daughter, Mrs. Arthur, are members of the First Presbyterian Church, and for their active religious works are widely known. Mr. Clark has but two children living—Mrs. Arthur and Mrs. Van Zandt—and Nina is the only grandchild. Pretty, bright, and a good conversationalist, she made a host of friends in this city, and at the wedding of Miss Walker, given at the residence of Mrs. George Westinghouse, she was spoken of as the "brightest, handsomest" lady present.

UPON one of the railway lines: The train stops; an employe announces the name of the station in a voice which is completely unintelligible. "Speak more distinctly," says a traveler; "we can't understand a word you say." "Do you expect to have tenors for eighteen dollars a month?" growls the railway employe.

A TEXAS TRAIN ROBBED.

Eight Masked Men Plunder an Express Train of the Texas and Pacific Road.

The United States Mail Pouches Rifled of Their Contents—About \$15,000 Secured.

(Fort Worth (Texas) special.)

One of the most daring and successful train robberies ever committed in this State was perpetrated by eight armed and masked men two miles east of Gordon, on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday morning. As the regular passenger train pulled out from Gordon for the east two masked men jumped on the engine, one on each side. The engineer, John Bosquet, turned to them and asked: "Where are you fellows going?"

"Just going to take a little ride," answered one of them. "You will not ride on here," said Bosquet. "I guess we will," said the man, and in an instant the engineer was covered with two pistols pointing directly at his head. He was ordered to pull ahead, which he did until he reached the coal chute at the trestle bridge, something over a mile east of Gordon. Here the engineer discovered that obstructions had been placed across the track, and he was ordered by the two men, who still held their pistols in hand, to pull up.

As soon as the train stopped six more men, all armed, appeared and ordered the engineer to take his pick and hammer and break in the door of the express car. He refused at first, but was induced to do so by threats of instant death in case of continued refusal. After the door had been forced the robbers entered and went through the safe, taking everything they could find. The amount of the loss could not be ascertained exactly, but report places the amount at sums ranging from \$8,000 to \$15,000.

Having finished the work in the express car, the robbers went to the mail-car and made a demand on the route agent for all the money or valuables he had. Thinking that the robbers would not dare to molest the United States mail, the agent was very cool, and told the robbers that they were in the wrong place, and that he was a United States mail man. This declaration had no effect on the robbers, who told the official that unless he complied with their demands he would soon be a dead man. There were sixty registered mail packages in the car. While the robbers were going through the express matter the mail agent had secured thirty-two of them and only gave up twenty-eight to the robbers.

The passengers were not molested. A Sheriff who was on the train exchanged shots with the robbers without effect. There were also negro soldiers on the train. The value of the mail packages cannot be estimated.

PHILETUS SAWYER.

Re-elected to the United States Senate from Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Legislature has for the second time elected Hon. Philetus Sawyer to represent his State in the Senate of the



United States. His new term begins on the 4th of March next, and ends on the 4th of March, 1893.

Philetus Sawyer was born in Whiting, Addison County, Vt., Sept. 22, 1816. His father was a farmer and blacksmith and lived at a time and in a region where those employments offered but little return. When a mere child his father removed to Essex County, New York, where the coming Senator's childhood and youth were spent among the mountains and forests of the Adirondacks. His early life, like that of most of the dwellers in that region, was one of manual labor, with only the opportunities for education that the limited resources of the common schools at that time presented. At the age of 17 Philetus Sawyer bought his time for \$100 from his father and started out into the world alone. He was so successful in his efforts that at the age of 31 he had saved \$2,000, and with this he was enabled to seek a more profitable field in Wisconsin for his future efforts. He settled on a farm in Rosendale Township in Fond du Lac County. After two years of farming with indifferent success he turned his attention to his old calling, that of "logging," and he removed to the then village of Algoma, now the city of Oshkosh. Here he rented a sawmill, which he finally bought, and from that time to this his business career has been the most successful. His industry and sagacity have been so rewarded that he now stands in the front rank of Wisconsin's wealthy men. In early life he was a Democrat, but united with the Republican party on its organization in 1854. His public life began with an election to the State Assembly in 1857, and a re-election in 1861. In 1863 and 1864 he was Mayor of Oshkosh. He was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress in 1864, and by re-election remained a member of that body until March 4, 1875, when he declined another election. In January, 1881, he was elected United States Senator from Wisconsin, and on the 20th of January, 1887 was re-elected for a second term of six years.

AT THE CAPITAL.

LANSING, January 22, 1887.

While it is conceded on all hands that the membership of the present Legislature is considerably ahead of that of two years ago in point of ability, it is nevertheless a fact that the business of the session starts off with less speed, and that less progress has so far been made than at the same time in any previous session for some years.

REGARDING APPROPRIATIONS. While no appropriation bills have yet been passed, and very few even considered it is quite certain, in view of the fact that nearly or all the various State institutions are asking for appropriations largely in excess of their demands of two years ago, as shown by the figures given by Governor Luce in his inaugural message, that the appropriations made by the present Legislature, general and special, will not fall short of \$2,500,000, or at least a half million dollars more for 1887-8 than for 1885-6.

SOCIAL PURITY.

In response to the unanimous wish of the women of Michigan for a better law for the protection of the girls of our State, Representative Herrington, of Oakland, has introduced a bill to amend the laws "relative to offenses against the lives and persons of individuals." The present law fixes the "age of consent" at ten years, which allows many a rascal to escape just punishment for assaults on young girls with a simple conviction of adultery, when he should be punished for rape. The State Grange, at its recent annual session, adopted resolutions asking the Legislature to raise the age of consent to eighteen years, and that is what Mr. Herrington's bill seeks to do. Statistics show that Washington Territory has recently raised the age to fourteen years, while Massachusetts last year raised it to thirteen, and Nebraska and Nevada put it at twelve two years ago, and Virginia last year followed suit. In all the other States ten years is retained, as at present in this State. After two full half-day sessions spent in the consideration of this bill the age was fixed at fourteen, as a compromise between the present ten and the eighteen asked for. It was thought that at eighteen the way would be open for numberless suits for blackmail by those abandoned girls who are just as depraved at fifteen or sixteen as at eighteen or twenty. The bill was finally recommended to the Judiciary Committee, but it is likely to pass both houses at fourteen years, as it now reads. As this is a subject that interests every father and mother in the State, it is perhaps as important as any that is likely to be considered at the present session.

SOLDIERS' HOME INVESTIGATION. A Legislature without an investigation or two would be no Legislature at all, and this is likely to be no exception to those of former years. The House has adopted, and the Senate will do the same, the following resolution, offered on the 20th, by Representative Ramsey:

WHEREAS, Certain newspapers of the State contain insinuations and charges against the good management of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, insinuating and claiming that the institution is mismanaged; that its inmates are neglected and abused, and used like dogs, and that it is a hell rather than a humane institution; therefore,

Resolved (the Senate concurring), That a select committee, consisting of three of the House and two of the Senate, be appointed to investigate the insinuations and charges of bad management at that institution.

Resolved further, That said committee be and it is hereby authorized to hold sessions at the Soldiers' Home or elsewhere, to administer oaths, to enforce the attendance of witnesses, to take testimony, employing a clerk or stenographer therefor, if they shall find the same necessary, and to perform all such duties as it shall decide best, to ascertain fully the truth or falsity of such newspaper insinuations and charges, and report their doings to this Legislature at the earliest possible day.

THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT has not yet been acted on in the Senate, the only action had on it this week being to make its consideration a special order for the 27th inst. It is positively known that Senator Seymour will not vote for it, while it is not at all certain that Senator Hubbell will yet one Democratic Senator is understood to have said that the amendment shall go to the people next spring with Mr. Hubbell's vote if it can and without it if it must. Mr. Hubbell voted for it two years ago, and it is more than likely that he will do so again this. The Prohibitionists have all along been saying that they did not want the submission unless it could come through their own party, which everybody knows can never be—at least not for a century or two. Their State Central Committee, in session here on the 20th, recognizing that fact, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That true to our sound principles, in harmony with all our previously authorized utterances on this subject, and regardless of any political considerations which may in part influence their actions in the premises, we hail with much satisfaction the prospective passage of a joint resolution by the Legislature now in session submitting to a vote of the people a prohibitory amendment, and in the event of its passage we hereby pledge ourselves to exert our utmost influence, in concert with the temperance men of all other parties, to secure its adoption at the polls."

BRIEF MENTION. Governor Luce nominated and the Senate confirmed on the 20th another long list of notaries and the following appointive State officers: Member of the Board of Fish Commissioners, Joel C. Parker, of Grand Rapids; member of Board of Control of State Reform School, William Donovan, of Lansing; trustees of Traverse City Insane Asylum, Varum B. Cochran, of Marquette, and Loren E. Roberts, of Traverse City; member of Board of Control of Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Geo. T. Warren, of Flint. These are all for six years from Jan. 1, 1887.

Standard time was made the legal time of the State at the session of two years ago, but in many cases it has proven very complicating and unsatisfactory, and so a bill is now before the House to repeal the law making it legal time. After a half day spent in a discussion of the bill to repeal, the House refused to pass it, the vote standing 50, ayes 45. It was reconsidered, and is sure to pass at the next trial.

The Prohibition State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Regents of the University and a Supreme Court Judge, has been appointed to be held in this city Feb. 24.

Representative Watson has a bill to increase the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges from \$4,000 to \$7,000 per year.

OBSERVER.

NEW YORK'S SENATE.

Congressman Hiscock, of Syracuse, Chosen to Succeed Warner Miller.

(Albany special.)

The two houses of the New York Legislature met in joint convention on Thursday, and elected Congressman Frank Hiscock as United States Senator to succeed Warner Miller. At the roll-call the Senate



showed 31 votes, Kellogg being the only absentee. The vote was: Hiscock, 19; Weed, 12. The vote in the Assembly was: Hiscock, 72; Weed, 50. In making up the vote in joint convention, Frank Hiscock received 91; Smith M. Weed, 62; total, 153. Hearty applause greeted the announcement of the vote by Lieutenant Governor Jones.

Frank Hiscock was born in Pompey, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1834, and received only a common-school education. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar, and five years later was elected District Attorney of Onondaga County. He served in 1867 in the State Constitutional Convention. In 1877 he began his Congressional career, being elected from the district comprising Onondaga and Cortland counties, the great salt section of the State, and he has been returned regularly, always by large majorities.

THE LATE GEN. HAZEN.

Buried with Military Honors in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington.

(Washington telegram.)

The funeral of Gen. W. B. Hazen, late chief of the Signal Service, who died of diabetes a few days ago, took place from St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, on Thursday. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Leonard, rector of the church. A throng of distinguished people attended, including Secretary Endicott, Gen. Sheridan, and many prominent officers of the army and navy. The honor-



ary pall-bearers were Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordnance; Adjutant General Drum, Paymaster General Rochester, Quartermaster General Holabird, Surgeon General Moore and General Duane, Chief of Engineers. The active pall-bearers were eight volunteers from the Signal Corps. The interment was made in Oak Hill Cemetery, with military honors.

Gen. Hazen succeeded Gen. Meyer, the original "Old Probabilities," as Chief Signal Officer in December, 1880, and continued at the head of the weather bureau up to the day of his death. He was a native of Vermont, and was 57 years old. In 1851 he entered the military academy at West Point. Four years afterward he graduated at this institution, and was made brevet Second Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry. Engaged during the next few years in fighting the Indians of Texas, in 1859 he was made First Lieutenant by brevet. At the outbreak of the civil war he acted as Colonel of the Forty-first Ohio volunteers. In 1862 he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers, and Major by brevet in the regular army in 1863, a reward for his courage in the battle of Chickamauga. Successive promotions for distinguished services in several great battles led up to his being made, in March, 1865, a Major General, and one month later he was commissioned Major General of Volunteers, to rank from December 13, 1864. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866, and subsequently served as Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Regular Infantry, and of the Sixth Infantry. During the Franco-German war he was employed in studying the education and characteristics of the French and German troops, and upon his return to the United States embodied his observations on these subjects in a book entitled, "School and Army of France and Germany." In 1877 he was appointed military attaché to the United States Legation at Vienna, and three years later to the position of chief Signal Officer.